

Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1906.

How to Call the Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with the Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask for extension 4041, and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

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The sweet remembrance of the just shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

Good Health for Richmond.

If the Council will follow the example of the Board of Aldermen and aid in remodeling the Health Department, Richmond's prospects will be brighter in every respect than ever before. In point of climate and location, this is an ideal spot for a health resort, and under modern administrative methods those natural advantages can be greatly improved. Happily, there can be found in Richmond a number of old and hearty inhabitants whose great age and good health would seem to successfully refute any criticism of local sanitary conditions. And, indeed, if the sunshine, natural drainage, equable climate and balmy air of Richmond be fully considered, there is every reason to expect a better chance for long life here than in cities which are less favored by nature. These God-given assets of climate and sunlight and location cannot be created by man's efforts—but they may be powerfully assisted in adding to the sum of human happiness, and that is, after all, the chief cause for the pursuit of wealth, power or education.

The Chamber of Commerce is undertaking to aid in the development of manufacturing interests in Richmond, and the citizens will support this effort, because it needs no argument to show that more business means more opportunity for wealth and development for each and every member of this community. Suppose, however, that instead of pointing solely to Richmond's pre-eminence among Southern cities as a center for manufacturers and distributors, it could be added that the census reports proved Richmond to be one of the healthiest cities in America, could any stronger arguments be used? Now, this effort to better health conditions is primarily conceived in no spirit of personal hostility to any individual, nor are its supporters under any misapprehension as to the true conditions in this city.

It is a simple problem of applying modern methods to a modern city. In such endeavors there is no place for bitterness or recrimination. Let us as citizens consider what Richmond's health has been and is, and what it could be, and then let the Council use the report already adopted by the Board of Aldermen as the best guide obtainable at present for making that possibility an accomplished fact.

Lynching and the Federal Government.

On the 19th of March a negro confined in jail in the city of Chattanooga, under sentence of death, was taken from prison by a mob and lynched. The press of Chattanooga denounced the lawless act in plain terms, preachers denounced it from the pulpit and many of the best citizens of the community denounced it publicly and privately. A local grand jury was summoned and Judge Reynolds made a strong charge, but the grand jury returned no indictment against the lynchers.

But it so happened that the prisoner in jail had appealed to the United States Supreme Court and his appeal had been allowed, when he was taken from the jail and lynched. If the local grand jury had indicted the lynchers, and if they had been properly tried in the local court, it is not probable that the United States authorities would have taken action, but as the local grand jury failed to return any indictments, Attorney-General Moody has filed in the United States Supreme Court an order requesting the court to issue a rule upon each of the lynchings named to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

It is a complicated question and the issues involved have been discussed time and again in these columns. There is no use in throwing the old straw over again. It is enough to say that under the Fourteenth Amendment every citizen of a State is also a citizen of the United States and as such is entitled to all the rights, privileges and protection guaranteed him in the Federal constitution. It looks like the Department of Justice in Washington had determined to impress that fact, by making an example of the Chattanooga lynchings.

It is an interesting coincidence that the issue of *The Times-Dispatch*, which announced the action of the Attorney-General in the Chattanooga case, recorded also that a white man was taken by a mob from the jail at Wadesboro, N. C., and hung, without law. Lynching must be stopped. No man is safe when the mob goes on the rampage. The recent lynching of three negroes at Springfield, Mo., has just been investigated by the grand jury and the jury finds that two of the victims were not guilty of the crime with which they were charged. The evidence secured, and it was com-

plete, shows it was impossible for them to have made the alleged assault upon the woman who accused them, because the assault could not have occurred later than 9:30 o'clock on the night of April 18th, and the two negroes were at work for a transfer company that night, and did not leave their duties until 10 o'clock. Again, the jury doubts that the woman was assaulted by any one. It cites her unsavory reputation as among the substantial grounds for the belief that her story was a fabrication.

But when mob spirit runs high, accusation answers very well for evidence, and the mob is none too particular to get the right man, provided only a victim may be found for the sacrifice.

Memorial Day.

For the North May 30th is Decoration Day; for the South it is "Memorial Day." With them it is a celebration; with us it is a sad remembrance. The beautiful custom was inaugurated in the South when our wounds were still sore, when Virginia was a military district, when most of our women, dressed in mourning, when all the South was desolate and disconsolate. Jefferson Davis was still held as a prisoner awaiting trial for treason, and Virginia's sons felt that they had no part in government. It was a season of sorrow and mourning, and it was in that spirit and with the black clouds hanging over us that our men, women and children entered upon the observance of Memorial Day.

Some of the old people feel that the day as now observed is a desecration, since the spirit of old has departed from the occasion. But time heals all wounds. It is not to be expected that the young generation should regard the ceremony as their fathers and mothers did. It is well that the tension has been relaxed. The good Lord wills it so. Yet the day is not lacking in reverence. The ceremony is not an empty formality. Our tribute is typified in the flowers and evergreens we strew—honey-suckle for fidelity, sweet william for gallantry, rosemary for remembrance and their fragrance ascends as an expression of our gratitude to the men who fought our battles and laid down their lives for the cause to us so dear. We love them for their sacrifice; we honor them for their courage; we are thankful to them for their example. Yesterday we spoke of the chivalry of old; but the world never saw more beautiful chivalry than that which animated the Confederate soldier. It was Southern chivalry that fought the wondrous battles of the Confederacy against such terrific odds; and it was Southern chivalry, no less, that rebuilt the South and restored her prosperity.

Memorial Day in Richmond has a peculiar interest this year, as it is the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to one of the South's most distinguished soldier-statesmen—ex-governor William Smith.

The Commencement Season.

The commencement season approaches and in a little while a large number of young men and young women who are attending the Virginia schools will receive their diplomas and enter upon the serious business of life.

The term "commencement" signifies that the graduates are beginning their career. Unfortunately some of them do not realize the fact. They seem to think that when they receive their diploma they have accomplished all things, that the season of struggle and endeavor is ended, and that the future will take care of itself. Poor fellows! The rude awakening comes all too soon, and there is nothing under the sun more pathetic than a disillusioned college graduate. It is would do any good, the *Times-Dispatch* would print a sermon and try to make these young dreamers realize that in gaining a diploma they are simply training for the serious struggles of life, that their attainments thus acquired are merely the weapons with which they are to fight, and the victory is afar off. But such a sermon would be laughed to scorn by the dreamers. It will take more than words to awaken them. But after all, it is better to give them words of good cheer, and in spite of discouragements to come—this much may be said for their comfort.

Every now and then some practical business man goes into print with the statement that a college education tends rather to unfit a man for a practical career. If that be true, there is no virtue in training and education is a flat failure. The trouble with all such philosophers is that they do not discriminate. They draw general conclusions from specific instances. They tell you that they know of college men who failed in business and they conclude that their training was the cause of it.

College men fail in business, not because of their training, but in spite of it. How can mental training unfit a man for any pursuit that requires brain power? If the college man failed in spite of his training, what would have become of him, if he had had no such advantage? But college men are not failures. The record shows it. There is a publication called "Who's Who." It contains short biographical sketches of the men and women who are prominent in American life. The editor of that publication recently made the statement:

"According to the last census there are in the United States 14,794,893 males over thirty years old. The United States Bureau of Education estimates that these are divided educationally as follows:
Class 1. With only education, 1,757,023
Class 2. With only common school training or trained outside of organized schools, 12,654,335
Class 3. With regular high school training, 557,492
Class 4. With college or higher education added, 224,562
"Omitting the few persons under thirty years old, the report from 10,704 notables shows: Without education, none; self-taught, 24; home-taught, 28; with common school training only 1,666; with high school training, 1,227; with college training, 776; of whom 6,124 were college graduates. That is,
From the 1,757,023 of class 1 no notables reported.
"One for every 2,822 of these reported figures is self-taught; 28 as privately taught.
From the 67,432 of class 2 came 1,657, one for every 41.
From the 224,562 of class 4 came one for every 42.
It thus appears:
1. That from 1800 to 1870 the uneducated

boy in the United States failed entirely to become so notable in any department of usefulness and reputation as to attract the attention of the *Who's Who* editors, and that only 21 self-taught men succeeded.

2. That a boy with only a common school education had, in round numbers, one chance in 2,822 of becoming so notable as to attract the attention of the *Who's Who* editors, and that only 21 self-taught men succeeded.

3. That the A. B. graduate was pre-eminently successful and that the self-educated man was inconspicuous.

The *Times-Dispatch* commends these exhibits to the college graduates of 1906 and wishes them a merry vacation and a happy, prosperous and useful career.

The School As a Necessity.

Senator George B. Kezrell, of Rockingham, appeared before the State Board of Education on Monday last and made a plea on behalf of the people of his county for high schools.

He said, "that it had come to the point that his people who were ambitious for the advancement of their children were obliged either to send them to a boarding school or to move their families to a town or city, unless they could have rural high schools."

Senator Kezrell does not exaggerate. He is a very practical man and very careful in his statements. He meant to impress upon the Board of Education that better rural schools were a necessity. Parents who are ambitious for their children are not going to let them grow up in ignorance or with scant training. If they cannot get good schools in the country they will move to town.

Many such parents have already done so and that is why there are so many Virginia farms for sale.

We are taking a great deal about building up our agricultural interests in Virginia, but we cannot hope to do so until we have better country schools and better country roads. With good schools and good roads, country life in Virginia will become more and more attractive. Without them there will continue to be a growing disposition, especially on the part of the young folks to leave the farms and cast their lot in the city.

This is a question which especially concerns the farmers of the State. As the case now stands, the city children have a decided advantage over the country children.

Diseased bees can't be legally used for packing, but it has been found that they can all right.

Senator Beveridge believes that sickly cows ought to be allowed the privilege of a natural death.

Millinery is not so important in Russia. People are more likely to inquire whether their heads are on straight.

It should be said on behalf of the packers that they charged nothing extra for the taint.

That Williamsburg investigation travels about as fast as a freight rate-bill.

It looks like double trouble for the czar. "Jennie" because I like his attentions. "Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday."

Familiarity bred contempt. "Is your horse afraid of automobiles?" asked the tourist who was mending a broken tire. "No," answered Farmer Cornsloss, "he's afraid of 'em home for 'em."

Healthy, wealthy and wise for ours. Nice trousseau days, these.

Blanket nights.

Pleasant to get away from the dust for an hour or so, what?

The term "potted meat" also covers a multitude of sins.

Ingersoll and Beecher.

Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*: Sir—I have just seen an article from *The Times-Dispatch*, bearing date of March 29th, entitled "Ingersoll and Beecher." In which Dr. Riley gives an account of a meeting between Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Beecher, at which Mr. Beecher likened Mr. Ingersoll to a man kicking the crutches from beneath a cripple.

Permit me, a member of Mr. Ingersoll's family, to say that Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Beecher never met. The memorable occasion when Mr. Beecher introduced Mr. Ingersoll to an audience at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, as "the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue of all men on this globe," was New York Herald, October 31, 1890, and an entire positive that in such conversation as Dr. Riley relates took place on that occasion, hoping that you will give the truth to your numerous readers and at same time do an act of justice to the defenseless dead. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
New York, May 28, 1906.

Shockoe Cemetery.

Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express my sincere and earnest protest against the action of the section owners in Shockoe Hill Cemetery who are neglecting them (and they are many) to make some interest in improving the appearance and condition of their sections. Under an ordinance recently adopted by the City Council upon the payment of one hundred dollars into the city treasury, the section owners are kept in good condition perpetually by the city. I do sincerely hope that many will avail themselves of this opportunity, not only for their own sections, but to improve and beautify that historic cemetery, where rest the mortal remains of scores and hundreds of eminent people who laid the foundation and added lustre and strength of character as well as nobleness to the proud record of dear old Richmond.

Among the galaxy of names are such eminent men who represented American enterprise, as Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Crump, Judge Merdian, Judge Mayo, Gen. James McDonald and many others whose names are enshrined in the history of our country. Such a system of burial will be kept in good condition and everything will be done on the part of the authorities to bring it back to its former condition as in days of old. It should behoove the section owners to do their part. The City Council has recently passed a resolution to erect a monument over the grave of Hon. Joseph Mayo, who was for many years mayor of our city, and who left an imperishable record of his integrity and high character as a man and chief magistrate of Richmond. Shockoe Hill Cemetery is the oldest in Richmond (next to St. John's) and it should be perpetuated as a place of burial for our great men and noble women who are buried there, but as an inspiration to the present generation to intensify the desire to do good and to betterment of good citizenship of Great Richmond.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, Superintendent.

CASITORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

The Day You Begin Taking Ozomulsion

That Day Your Cure Is Made.

Ozomulsion

The Cod Liver Oil Emulsion "Par Excellence."

Is the Cure.

During Winter and Early Spring

COLDS, COUGHS, PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION. Brings to bear on these Diseases the most Powerful Curative Agents—tried with the most Successful Results during the past Thirty Years.

Ozomulsion is a Scientific Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Guaiacum, Glycerine and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

All these great Curative Properties—each in itself a great remedy—are combined in One Superb Preparation for the Human Ills above Enumerated. Beneficial Results are Obtained after the First Dose.

There are two sizes—8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles. The Formula is printed on each label.

OZOMULSION LABORATORIES
93 Pine St., New York.

Rhymes for To-Day

Or is the Worst Yet to Come?

IF insurance, as we know it, wasn't run exactly plous:
There were little tricks about it
fit to make us pretty sore—
But don't you think the Packers' scheme
to trick us and defy us.
Even more?

Standard Oil for long has been the butt
of every curser,
Kicker, muck-man and the others who
have had the bills to pay;
But don't you think the Packing Trust
is really somewhat worse.

In its way?
As we have learned the railroad men
knew how to squirm and wiggle,
And to flee the little trader while they
practiced to deceive;
But don't you think the Beef Trust had
a'en greater cause to giggle,
In its sleaze?

Rancid meat, tubercular or rotten—they
could get a
Price for it from Poverty and, faith, they
made the sale!
Oh, don't you think the Packing Trust
would look a whole lot better,
In a jail?

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

The Reason—Jesse: "You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?"
Jennie: "Because I like his attentions."
"Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday."
Familiarity bred contempt. "Is your horse afraid of automobiles?" asked the tourist who was mending a broken tire. "No," answered Farmer Cornsloss, "he's afraid of 'em home for 'em."
Washington Star.

Those Spring Finds.—"Had a little stroke of luck to-day," remarked John-gates. "How was that?" inquired Georgie. "In a pocket of my last summer's vest I found a million dollars that I didn't know I had."—Houston Chronicle.

Different—Proofreader: "You speak of Andrew's new house as a magnificent marble palace suggested." "Well," said the Editor, "it's a frame building." Editor: "That's so. Then just substitute 'wood' for 'marble'."—Philadelphia Press.

Voice of the People.

Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*: Sir.—The *Times-Dispatch* of May 27th "Tax-Payer" has a strong letter on the well-known vandalism of boys in destroying property. Every one interested in boys should read the letter, then sit down and think hard—not of the boys, but of the damage they are doing. It cites instances of vandalism against the city and other property. Says, in part: "The real estate agents of this city can verify these statements as to the conditions of vacant property." "The only remedy to prevent these law-breakers from vandalism is an adequate police force. An adequate and efficient police force to prevent these devastations and outbreaks is far more necessary for the good of the city, the preservation of property, the security of life, the well-being of society and the morals of our boys than all the police suggested and now agitating the public mind." "The police force is insufficient to protect this property and should by all means be increased to such a force as to make it impossible for there should be a patrolman on every square of the city." "I don't know how many squares there are in the city, but I probably have a moderate estimate; eight hours is long enough for one policeman to chase a block full of boys, making three hours for the day. \$800 a year is little enough to pay him. This would be 2,400 policemen, \$1,440,000 or \$1,000,000 in ten years. I doubt if in the same time the boys would do more damage to property. If they did their fathers should be made to restore it dollar for dollar, State criminal. Since a block full of boys can watch one policeman closer than one policeman can watch a block full of boys, I doubt the remedy suggested by the *Times-Dispatch* to come here and tell you his experience in Denver. Say it worked. The boys were worth more than the property, anyway. Since a system of supervision and watch life are doing so much damage, why not spend a few thousands for our own? Make a beginning by buying an entire block and give the high school space for the boys' playground, like other modern cities."

W. W. GILLETTE,
St. Andrew's School, Richmond, Va., May 27, 1906.

MEMORIAL DAY.

By W. L. AUSTIN.

Scatter sweetest flowers o'er their graves to-day;
Nestle the bones of the honored brave,
Who passed from the strife to rest in the grave.
With a tear for each soldier, a sigh for each spray
Spread above them the brightest earth's fields afford;
For dear to our hearts their memory we hold;
A love that we cherish for the loyal and bold,
Who measured their lives by the strength of the sword—
And championed the cause of the South they loved,
And though the strength of the North prevailed,
Their faith never faltered, nor their courage failed,
Till on the field of battle their life blood was shed;
And we mourn them to-day as our honored dead.

Stands towering up in beauteous Hollywood,
That granite monument whose pointed peak
Pierces the sky. Could its stones and slabs but speak;
They'd tell of battles fought with their blood,
The bravest men in all this glorious land;
Who fought and fell with their feet to the fore,
Pressing the battle 'mid the cannon's wild roar;
Till their hearts had been stilled by the enemy's hand,
Now sleep they beneath this green sward to-day,
While we tenderly strew sweetest flowers of May,
Sweet peace to their souls as our prayer to the throne
Of God above, whence their spirits have flown,
Till banner they loved we'll unfurl to the breeze,
O'er each flower-decked grave 'neath the shade of the trees.

The slabs o'er their graves are crumbling with age,
Yet their memory is fresh in our hearts to-day;
Though two-score long years have rolled away,
Since these battle-scarred heroes passed from life's stage.
We lift up our eyes from the last resting place
Of these warriors who fell 'mid the noise of the strife;
To view the thin line of their comrades in life,
Who assemble here to-day, and we scan each face
With a feeling of love. Soon they will call
Will sound the last honored veteran's fall,
And go to his grave proudly wearing the gray—
To arise when the arch angel sounds reveille;
And, standing with God's army, hear the glad word—
"Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

HE NEVER SAW PRIVATE MARKS

(Continued from First Page.)

If he had made an examination of the books of the institution with a view of determining the number of awards made by J. S. Moore & Sons, of Richmond, during J. D. C. Richardson's term of office as a member of the Board of Directors?

Witness said he had.

Colonel Lawless informed the committee that he desired to know that despite the statement made by J. S. Moore, that Taylor bought only a few gallons, while Judge Richardson was a member of the board, and that he declined to bid.

"I will show that of the 30 quarterly awards made during the six years Judge Richardson was a member of the board, J. S. Moore and Sons received awards of 14 quarters, amounting to \$3,475.00, and that J. S. Moore and Sons received awards during the six years Judge Richardson was a member of the board, J. S. Moore and Sons. They filled four quarters of a large cask.

Mr. Mercer said that while Judge Richardson was a member of the board, he never served on the award committee.

Members Bought Supplies.

Witness said that in many instances under the old board, members of the board were authorized by the award committee to purchase supplies not bought by contract.

Witness said that Colonel Walter H. Taylor bought only a few gallons, while Judge Richardson was a member of the board, and that he declined to bid.

Witness said that the eighty-four Smithfield hams were purchased for the hospital, but that the officers of the hospital got their share of them.

Chairman Sadler:

Q. "DON'T YOU KNOW THAT IT IS DIRECTLY AGAINST THE LAW FOR A MEMBER OF THE BOARD TO SELL TO THE HOSPITAL?"

A. Yes, I do understand it.

Witness stated that the eighty-four Smithfield hams were purchased for the hospital, but that the officers of the hospital got their share of them.

"WE WANT THIS INFORMATION SO WE CAN REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE WHETHER OR NOT IT WILL BE CHEAPER TO PAY THE BOARD A FEE OF \$100,000 RATHER THAN TO FURNISH THEM."

Witness testified that ice cream was purchased four times during a month. He said that it was used twice for the special board, and once for the hospital. Witness here stated why it was that the clerk, the steward and the engineer received extra compensation by being appointed to extra positions at extra pay. He said it was done by order of the special board, because they thought it saved money, and secured better results.

The increases ran from \$40 for the clerk to \$90 for the engineer.

Mr. Mercer, in speaking of Mr. Wynkoop, the engineer, said that he considered the increase of his salary was for superintendence of motive power, as he (the engineer) was not a plumber and the increased salary could not be for plumbing.

Senator Sadler said that Mr. Wynkoop had testified that he was employed as plumber, but that he had also testified that he was not a plumber.

It was brought out by Colonel Lawless that the superintendent had a right to appoint the under officers and that his

Colonel Lawless and the chairman, speaking for the committee, said that no bid was made for the special board, but that down his statements to the bid-ness of a "kicker." Mr. road name is Judge Richardson, and I do not intend to defend it. I thank you for your kind expressions of confidence.

Witness said he knew of no "favoritism" practiced by any member of the board while he was a member. "I regard them as honest and patriotic gentlemen."

Witness said that the request for bids should be printed in the newspapers as the best method of securing the lowest price. A few merchants would give rise to favoritism.

The committee then took a recess for dinner.

The committee met again at 2:30 o'clock, with Judge Richardson on the stand. Mr. Oule was present.

The stenographer, at the request of the chairman, read at length the testimony of J. S. Moore so that Judge Richardson could hear what he had to say. Judge Richardson said that he had testified that Judge Richardson had his private marks and had told him after the awards had been made that the special board knew his (Moore's) private mark and had pointed out his goods and asked that the awards be given him (Moore) and that he had been one.

Senator Risson asked witness if he had told Moore as testified.

Judge Richardson:

"I DESIRE TO EMPHASIZE WHAT I HAVE ALREADY SAID. WHAT THE MOORE HAS SAID REGARDING HIS PRIVATE MARK IS NOT SO. AND COULD NOT BE SO. IT IS ENTIRELY FOREIGN TO MY CHARACTER. ON THE OTHER HAND, I WOULD NOT WANT TO THINK HE HAD MADE A MISTAKE IF HE HAD NAMED THE

MEMORIAL DAY.

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